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Approved For Release 2000/08/27 : CIA-RDP78-03061A000100020002-8

BI-WEEKLY PROPAGANDA GUIDANCE

NUMBER: 41

DATE: 6 June 1960
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243. Soviet Efforts to Exploit the Forthcoming 1960 Olympics in Rome

The 17th Olympic Games are to be held in Rome between 25 August and 11 September of this year. In the 1952 and 1956 games, the Soviet Union's athletes turned in increasingly creditable performances -- an achievement which Moscow's propagandists were quick to publicize as a major proof of the superiority of the Soviet system and the Soviet man. In the coming Olympiad the USSR's athletes are expected to better their past performances and sweep to a clear-cut victory over the United States. The system of large-scale organized and controlled physical culture practiced within the USSR provides the Soviet Union with an excellent mechanism for the identification and selection of its best athletes. Once chosen, these stars are given full-time training in their particular sport. A top athlete in Russia is rewarded with a soft job (which he is seldom required to attend), high salary and other privileges. By this means, many Soviet youths are led to devote themselves assiduously to sports as a means of improving their lot in life. The technique of adding up scores to arrive at a national total for the games is unofficial. Olympic rules do not recognize the concept of victory by one national team over another. Unfortunately, the non-Communist press is as guilty as the bloc in drawing these national comparisons, and the concept now appears to have become a permanent part of international competition. In gaining its victories, the USSR relies heavily on the performance of its women, and on the fact that its teams have a great deal of "strength in depth," which allows them to rack up points for second, third and fourth places, even if a Soviet athlete does not come in first. One unique aspect of the 1960 Olympics is that for the first time Chinese Communist athletes will compete, rather than representatives of Nationalist China.

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In 1946 Ismet Inonu, then President of Turkey, allowed an opposition party, the Democratic Party (DP), to come into existence. In 1950 the new party went to the country and participated in Turkey's first free elections. The DP won an overwhelming victory. Inonu was succeeded in the presidency by Bayar, and Menderes became Prime Minister. Democracy, it was said, had come to Turkey. Unfortunately, the DP regime under Bayar's and Menderes's leadership, which came to power in this aura of self-congratulation, lived in an increasingly thick atmosphere of authoritarianism. While it was as consistently anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, and pro-American in its policies as the predecessor Republican Peoples Party (RPP) regime, it faced a plethora of political and economic troubles. Menderes tried for years to achieve what would amount to an industrial and agricultural revolution in Turkey, but the job was far from being finished and Turkey is still an underdeveloped state. Menderes, with the help of an obedient party following, ruthlessly curbed the press, which -- under the constitution -- is supposed to be free. He further took the dangerous step of having the DP-controlled National Assembly pass a bill granting almost dictatorial powers to a special commission designed to investigate the "subversive, illegitimate" activities of the RPP. Student riots, and an indeterminate number of student deaths, in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, and in other cities were followed by a declaration of martial law, and the closing of universities, most notably the University of Istanbul. The army, which was ordered to help the police in trying to control the rioting students, treated them gently but firmly -- and in turn retained the respect of the students. This was not true of all elements of the national security forces. The police, in particular certain strong-arm squads, aroused the students' ire. Menderes responded by getting tougher. The subsequent events of 26-27 May have been widely reported in the press: the nearly bloodless coup under the leadership of General Gursel, the arrest of Menderes, Bayar and other government officials, the freeing of imprisoned students, lawyers and journalists, the establishment of a commission to draft a new constitution, and, finally, Gursel's exclusion of himself as a candidate for the presidency in the free elections which are promised in a very short period of time.

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The year 1960 is an impressive one for Africans. Cameroon, Togo, Mali, and the Malgache Republic have all gained independence. Nigeria, Belgian Congo, and British Somalia will achieve independence during this year. In addition, a series of steps is being taken which will make inevitable the independence of the rest of Africa. The riots in South Africa have shaken the apartheid policy so that it may never again be the same. The conference on Kenya has written a constitution granting extensive powers to Africans. The independence of Tanganyika is assured, and Africans already hold effective political power there. A conference in the fall on the future of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will probably grant extensive concessions to the Africans. In this rush towards independence there is great potential trouble. A universal shortage of educated men to run the new nations, widespread poverty, and a shortage of natural resources will all need to be overcome. Nationalist movements and political parties are developing largely along tribal lines. A major outflow of foreign capital is already underway. Several potential points of conflict exist between Ghana and Togo, between Somalia and Ethiopia, and between regions in the Belgian Congo. There is already a minor rebellion in Cameroon, essentially along tribal lines. The country most symbolic of this headlong rush to independence is the Belgian Congo, where independence is to come in July - years ahead of expectations - and where internal conditions indicate chaos will follow. 25X1C10b

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246. The Anniversary of the Execution of Imre Nagy

On 17 June 1958, the Budapest radio announced that Imre Nagy, leader of the 1956 Hungarian revolt, had been tried and executed. It will be recalled that Nagy sought and was afforded asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest immediately after the collapse of the Hungarian revolt. He was released by the Yugoslav government upon receipt from the Hungarian government of assurances that there was "no intention of taking punitive action" against him. These assurances were not met, however, and Nagy and his associates were abducted by the Soviets upon their abandonment of their asylum and held incommunicado at an undisclosed place, until they were summarily tried and executed. The execution of Nagy took place amid overtones and undertones of Communist-bloc internal divisions on the fundamental matters of "peaceful coexistence" and summitry not unlike those revealed in May 1960. In the months preceding the announcement of the execution of Nagy, Khrushchev had been pursuing detente tactics vigorously, specifically seeking a summit meeting. The Chinese Communists, on the other hand, had been attacking, with equal vigor, revisionists, specifically, Tito. In February 1958 Tito stated that the "Chinese leaders are bothered by our peaceful coexistence policy" and chided the Chinese for boasting that "in a possible war there would still be 300 million Chinese left." At the Yugoslav Party Congress on 21 April 1958, Tito pointedly remarked that "there are some people who think that only war can settle the question of social changes." The Chinese Communists' campaign against Tito mounted in intensity after the April Yugoslav Party Congress and, inter alia, called for the trial of Imre Nagy. Interestingly, it was Radio Peking that put out the first full-fledged bloc reaction to the Nagy execution, on 18 June 1958. The broadcast was a scathing indictment of the role of Yugoslav revisionists in the Hungarian affair and a forceful reiteration of the Chinese hard line.

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247. ~~Indian Communist Party Split Again~~ ~~Approved For Release 2000/08/27~~ : CIA-RDP78-03061A000100020002-8

The National Council (NC) of the Communist Party of India (CPI) held executive meetings from 3-12 May at Calcutta. Wide rifts in the party were revealed, but firm decisions between the viewpoints of the extremist factions and those who hold more "conservative" views were postponed until a party congress can be convened in January 1961. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, ousted Chief Minister of Kerala, was elected General Secretary for only three months, but he is expected to retain the position until the party congress meets. There were two main points of difference in the NC meetings. The first was on the policy to be followed by the party toward gaining power in India. It was decided that, until the party congress makes a firm decision, the CPI is to follow the moderate "Amritsar thesis", adopted in 1958, stressing a peaceful, parliamentary approach in the party's search for power. The second concerned the extent of support which should be given Prime Minister Nehru in view of his present economic and political policies. The extremists contend that India's economic planning is placing a heavy tax burden on the poor to benefit the rich. A more moderate group, led by Namboodiripad and S.A. Dange, the CPI's parliamentary leader, reportedly feels that economic aid from the free world is balanced, at least in large part, by assistance from the USSR and Eastern Europe and that the economic planning of the Government of India is justified by the promise of heavy industries. The extreme wing of the CPI has long argued that "reactionary" Congress Party leaders have won Nehru over to their policies, pointing not only to his acceptance of large-scale Western economic aid but also to his firm stand against Chou En-lai in their recent meeting on the Indian border dispute. On the other hand, the moderates contend that Nehru should be saved from the reactionaries in his own party and that, on the whole, present economic policies of the Congress Party should be supported. On the Sino-Indian border dispute, over which there have been wide differences in the party since last year, the NC meeting was relatively silent, although almost certainly acute differences continue to exist between the moderate "nationalists" and the extremist "internationalists" on the question of whether or not India should accede to Peking's border demands. It may be worth noting that the CPI in Calcutta recently scored a pronounced electoral victory by winning a by-election over a Congress Party candidate.

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248. Korean War -- Tenth Anniversary

One decade ago, at 4 a.m. on Sunday, 25 June 1950, the Communist regime of North Korea launched a calculated, unprovoked surprise attack against the independent Republic of Korea all along the 38th parallel. This assault climaxed a Soviet-directed campaign against the South Korean government which had come into being two years earlier as a result of a free election. The UN branded the North Korean invasion as a breach of the peace and adopted a resolution requesting member nations to take action against the aggressors. Between 1950 and 1953, sixteen nations sent troops to repulse the Communist invasion forces. (These nations were Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, The Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.) Prominent neutral such as India and Sweden contributed substantial logistical and medical support, as did many Latin American countries. As a result, the North Korean Communist government, despite the ruthless aggression of the Chinese Communists and considerable materiel support from the Soviets, was forced to withdraw its armies back to its original border. Approximately 2,000,000 of its citizens have deserted it for freedom in South Korea, and, during the Korean Armistice period, 22,000 Chinese and Korean POW's refused to return to Communist control. 25X1C10b

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ADDENDUM TO BI-WEEKLY PROPAGANDA GUIDANCE NO. 41


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Item #243: Copies of articles which may be useful for replay or sourcing will be forwarded with the next issue of the Bi-Weekly Guidance.

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